

# A REVIEW OF IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES 1966-67



## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan . . . . .	1
Perspective Planning . . . . .	4
Financial Resources' Studies . . . . .	6
International Trade and Development . . . . .	7
Food and Agriculture . . . . .	8
Land Reforms . . . . .	9
Irrigation and Power . . . . .	10
Village and Small Industries . . . . .	13
Industries and Minerals . . . . .	14
Transport and Communications . . . . .	16
Education and Scientific Research . . . . .	17
Health and Family Planning . . . . .	20
Construction Economics . . . . .	21
Social Welfare and Development of Backward Classes . . . . .	22
Labour and Employment . . . . .	23
Committee on Natural Resources . . . . .	25
Public Cooperation . . . . .	27
Socio-Economic Research . . . . .	29
Manpower Planning for Economic Development . . . . .	45
Programme Evaluation Organization . . . . .	46
Committee on Plan Projects . . . . .	49

## FOREWORD

A brief account of some important activities and studies undertaken by the Planning Commission is being circulated to Members of Parliament during the Budget Session since 1964-65. The present Review covers the financial year 1966-67.



## PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The principal activity in which the Planning Commission was engaged during 1966-67 was the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the detailed Annual Plan for 1967-68. After its approval by the Cabinet, the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan was placed before the National Development Council for consideration at its meeting held on 20th and 21st August, 1966. The Council gave its general approval to the Draft Outline and to the approach and priorities indicated therein. The Council also considered the question of determination of principles of allocation of Central Assistance to States in the Fourth Five Year Plan and set up an *ad hoc* Committee to consider the matter in detail. The Committee met on September 2 and again on December 9, 1966. Some schemes which had earlier been classified as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Draft Outline were by mutual agreement transferred to the State sector. Patterns of Central Assistance for Centrally Sponsored and Centrally Aided Schemes were also examined with a view to rationalising them by reduction in their number and making them simpler in operation. After the decisions taken in the National Development Council Committee meeting held on December 9, 1966 the modified patterns of Central Assistance were indicated to the State Governments and the Central Ministries. These would be applicable to the five year period 1967-68 to 1971-72.

The Draft Outline, as approved by the National Development Council, was presented to Parliament for its consideration on August 29, 1966. Its discussion was included in the Government business for the July—September, 1966 and November—December, 1966 Sessions of Parliament. However, for want of time the discussion could not take place in either Session.

At the request of the Minister for Planning, the Speaker appointed the following five Parliamentary Committees to discuss the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan in detail and place their views before Parliament :

- (1) Committee 'A' (Policy, Resources and Allocation)—Chairman—Shri K. D. Malviya.
- (2) Committee 'B' (Industry, Power, Transport Scientific and Technological Research)—Chairman—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.\*
- (3) Committee 'C' (Agriculture and Rural Economy)—Chairman—Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

---

\*Member of Rajya Sabha.

(4) Committee 'D' (Social Services)—Chairman—Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu.\*

(5) Committee 'E' (Education and Manpower Planning)—Chairman—Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

The synopsis of proceedings of these Committees except that of Committee 'B' have since been laid on the Table of both the Houses.

The Prime Minister's Informal Committee of Members of Parliament on Planning met on 30th August, 1966 and discussed the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Planning Commission also discussed the Draft Outline at seven meetings held during August and September, 1966. Simultaneously the Draft Outline was given the widest circulation in the country to elicit the views of all sections of public opinion.

The National Planning Council which was constituted in the preceding year met on August 31, 1966 to consider the Draft Outline. The various study groups of the Council held a number of meetings during the year under review and advised on policy issues in their respective sectors of development.

The State Governments were requested to formulate Draft Fourth Five Year Plan proposals keeping in view the estimates of State resources made in the Planning Commission. The Draft Fourth Plan proposals of the States were examined in the Working Groups constituted in the Central Ministries. The recommendations of the Working Groups were discussed between the Planning Commission and the States' Chief Ministers and senior officers of the State Governments during three months—October to December, 1966. Discussions were arrived at after having discussions with almost all the State Governments regarding the size of the Fourth Five Year Plan, State resources and Central assistance for each individual State.

Discussions were also held in December 1966 with the Governments of Union Territories on their Draft proposals. As in the case of the States, the reports of the Working Groups were discussed with the Chief Ministers of a few Union Territories e.g. Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa and Pondicherry and decisions were taken about the size of their Fourth Five Year Plans. Decisions on the size of the Fourth Five Year Plans of other Union Territories were also taken after discussions with heads of Administrations of these Territories.

The work on the preparation of the Annual Plan for 1967-68 was initiated in September 1966. In view of the General Elections in February 1967 and in accordance with the procedure normally followed during

---

\*Member of Rajya Sabha.

the election year this work was done in two phases. So far as the Central Plan was concerned interim proposals were formulated in consultation with the Ministries concerned for the purpose of placing before Parliament a Statement of Account in March 1967 and seek a vote 'on account' for the expenditure to be incurred in the first few months of 1967-68. The Annual Plan, as presented in the Statement of Account in March 1967 was regarded as provisional, and liable to further modification. Similarly the State Governments were also requested to present their Annual Plans for 1967-68 to their State Legislatures in the form of interim proposals without raising any additional financial resources. They were also requested to ensure that the annual budget was balanced and there was no recourse to deficit financing. When a fuller picture of resources becomes available in May or so, the proposals of the State Governments for the Annual Plan and the estimate of State resources will be gone into in detail by Programme Advisers.

With a view to appraising development plans and planning policies, it was decided last year to appoint in certain individual States or groups of States, Planning Advisers under the administrative control of the Planning Commission. To start with, the scheme was introduced as a pilot measure in Uttar Pradesh and later extended to Bihar. The Planning Advisers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in addition to the functions already assigned to them are also liaison officers in respect of special agricultural programmes undertaken in the drought affected areas, distribution of foodgrains and relief measures.

सत्यमेव जयते

## *PERSPECTIVE PLANNING*

During the year under review, the Perspective Planning Division undertook a number of studies on the balance and internal consistency of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan proposals and its relationship to the long-term perspective. The results of these studies were presented in a comprehensive paper entitled "Draft Fourth Plan—Material and Financial Balances—1964-65, 1970-71 and 1975-76" issued in September 1966. This document is a technical supplement to the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and presents data and analysis designed to bring out the quantitative basis of the Fourth Plan and a tentative projection of some of the key elements of the programmes for the Fourth Plan. Specifically, the studies incorporated in the document deal with the following aspects:

- (1) The relationship between targets of the Plan and the Growth of national income—detailed estimates of national income by each major sector which can be expected by 1970-71 if the targets of physical production are realised;
- (2) Balances of supply and demand for a number of important agricultural commodities, manufacture, fuel, power and transport;
- (3) Macro economic aggregates and financial balances of the Plan;
- (4) Assessment of resources for the public and private sector;
- (5) Detailed estimates of exports, imports and balance of payments;
- (6) A view of the structure of the Indian economy in 1964-65, 1970-71 and 1975-76, accompanied by a 77 sector input—output chart showing international flows and patterns of final demand. The picture of 1970 corresponds closely to the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan and that of 1975 is in two variants, the higher variant corresponding to the income projection outlined for 1975-76 in the perspective of development given in the Third Plan.

The work of revising the perspective in the light of more recent development is in progress. In an earlier paper, the implications of seeking to accelerate the pace of development beyond the dimensions which had earlier been postulated in the Third Five Year Plan were explored. In a recent paper the quantitative implications of the basic objectives of development over the next ten years in terms of levels of physical output,

mobilization of resources and securing balance of payments has been examined. These exercises aim to bring out the problems to be faced and the action to be taken if the economy is to move forward.

The P. P. Division also made the following special studies during the year:

- (1) A study of the balance of payments implications of the Fourth Plan, giving estimate for each year of the Plan of the import requirements of key commodities based on detailed commodity balances.
- (2) Assessment of the impact of changes in price level on the cost of investment.
- (3) Relationship between the population policy and economic growth within the frame-work of the perspective of development for the next fifteen to twenty years.
- (4) Studies on long-term aspects of manpower planning and education. [Preliminary results of some of these studies undertaken in collaboration with the Planning Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute and the London School of Economics were set out in a paper entitled "Manpower and Educational Development in India—1961-86" and was submitted to the Education Commission].
- (5) Studies on locational aspects of some rapidly expanding and capital-intensive sectors within the frame-work of alternative formulation of long-term development plans.
- (6) Studies on development of certain major minerals of India, covering aspects of demand, developmental problems and projects within the frame-work of the long-term perspective of economic development.



## *FINANCIAL RESOURCES' STUDIES*

Early in the year, the Economic Division of the Planning Commission prepared, in consultation with the Union Ministry of Finance, a re-assessment of resources of the Central and State Governments for the Fourth Plan in the light of the data available in the 1966-67 budgets as well as other developments which had taken place since the preparation of the Resources Working Group report in July, 1965. Subsequently, the Division prepared a study of the likely effects of devaluation and other measures adopted by the Government on the resources position of the Centre and States. The results of this study and the Division's earlier reassessment of resources constituted the base for the preparation of the estimates of the Central and State Governments' resources indicated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

After the publication of the Draft Outline, the Economic Division undertook detailed discussions with the individual State Governments for the purpose of working out agreed estimates of their resources for the Fourth Plan. The results of these discussions were utilised for determining the size of State Plans.

The Division examined in detail the resources position of the Central and State Governments for 1966-67. It also prepared preliminary estimates of States' resources for 1967-68 in connection with work relating to the formulation of State Plans for that year.

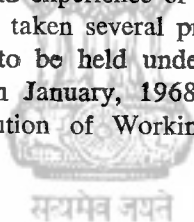
Besides, the interim report of the Working Group on Private Investment was re-examined and the estimates reworked in the light of devaluation and other developments in the country. The reworked estimates were incorporated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

A Working Group on Imports was constituted in April, 1966 for undertaking studies of (a) maintenance imports and (b) project imports. The Working Group has submitted its report which is now under consideration by the Planning Commission.

A study of import rationalization and import substitution was undertaken by a Committee under the chairmanship of Member (AE&IT), Planning Commission to (a) review the progress achieved in import substitution during first three Plan periods and indicate in broad outline the work still remains to be done, (b) consider in detail the type of systematic studies required on the subject of import rationalization with special reference to the replacement of imported goods by acceptable indigenous substitutes and (c) recommend the type of institutions and agencies through which studies can best be undertaken. The final report of the Committee is under preparation.

The International Trade and Development Division of the Planning Commission is also serving the Indian Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan by way of studies having a bearing on long range problems of economic development and by way of exchange of information on techniques and experience of economic planning in the two countries. The Division has taken several preparatory steps for convening the round-table conference to be held under the auspices of the Indian and Japanese Committees in January, 1968 especially the studies to be undertaken and the constitution of Working Groups to undertake those studies.



## **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

Owing to the serious deterioration in the food situation in the country on account of widespread and prolonged droughts during 1966-67, the problems of food engaged special attention. The Agriculture Division was strengthened to maintain closer liaison with the Department of Food to watch developments in the food economy and study the various aspects of food policy and administration.

The National Planning Council had set up eight Groups for undertaking specific studies in the various spheres concerning planning in the country. One of the Study Groups related to agriculture and land reforms under the chairmanship of Member (AE&IT), Planning Commission. This Group held four meetings in 1965 and one meeting in 1966. Amongst the items discussed were the seed programme in the Fourth Plan, Requirements of pesticides in the Fourth Plan; and New strategy on agricultural development in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Later, discussions were also held on Intensive integrated production; Purchase and Distribution programme; and the Need for additional inputs and risk insurance.

A meeting of the re-constituted Panel on Agriculture was held in the Planning Commission from 7th to 17th November, 1966. Chapters relating to Agriculture and Allied Programmes of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan formed the basis of discussion. The main recommendations made by the Panel related to crop-insurance, irrigation, fertilizers, improved seeds, plant protection, organic manures, improved agricultural implements, soil conservation and agricultural credit. These recommendations are being taken into consideration for incorporation in the final Chapters on Agriculture and Allied Programmes for the Fourth Plan document.

In pursuance of the decision taken at a meeting held in the Planning Commission to consider the note of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation on Composting Programme in India, the Planning Commission set up a Committee to study the scope and possibilities of intensifying compost programme in the country. The report of the Committee is awaited.

## **LAND REFORMS**

Under the directions of the Land Reforms Implementation Committee officers of the Planning Commission were deputed to visit the States to review the progress of implementation of land reforms and examine the difficulties encountered in giving effect to the programme. Most of the States have since been visited by the officers. Their reports and resulting recommendations in respect of States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have been examined by the Committee in consultation with the States concerned and their attention has been drawn to the problems faced. As a result, several States have taken steps to strengthen implementation. The reports of the officers, the views of the State Governments thereon and the advice of the Implementation Committee are set out in the report of the Committee which is being published separately.



## *IRRIGATION AND POWER*

### **Irrigation**

The Study Group on Irrigation and Power of the National Planning Council had undertaken case studies of the Hirakud and Chambal Projects. Field work on these studies has been completed and draft reports prepared. These draft reports are under consideration.

Following the devaluation of the Rupee in June 1966, the Draft Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan for 1966-67 were re-examined. In making these studies, the impact of devaluation on the imported construction equipment required for irrigation schemes was taken into account. The State-wise and scheme-wise details of outlays prepared on the basis of these studies were later discussed at a meeting of the Planning Commission. Similarly the targets for potential created and utilisation from major and medium irrigation schemes in 1966-67 as also in the Fourth Plan were reviewed taking into account the effect of devaluation on these schemes. Studies were also carried out in respect of outlays for flood control, drainage, anti-water logging and anti-sea erosion schemes.

The draft Fourth Plan proposals received from the State Governments and the Central Ministry of Irrigation and Power regarding major and medium irrigation and flood control programme were examined and their further processing was carried out after discussion in the Working Group consisting of representatives of the Ministry of I. & P./Central Water and Power Commission, Planning Commission and the State Governments. In those discussions the proposals made by the State Governments regarding outlays for major and medium irrigation and flood control programme for 1967-68 were also taken note of.

Taking into consideration the discussions held with the States on their draft Fourth Plans, and other relevant factors a draft chapter on irrigation and flood control for the final report of the Fourth Plan was prepared.

A review of the performance of major and medium irrigation programme in the Third Plan as also in 1966-67 was made and information compiled regarding the scheme-wise outlays incurred at the end of the Third Plan, carry over of outlay into the Fourth Plan and the likely phasing of outlays in the Fourth Plan. Studies were also made regarding the scheme-wise targets for potential and utilisation for the Fourth Plan and their likely phasing in the Fourth Plan.

The proposals regarding phasing of the programme of soil conservation in river valley catchment areas during the Fourth Plan and for 1966-67 were examined.

The project reports/proformae in respect of new major and medium irrigation schemes forwarded by State Governments for consideration at the Centre were scrutinised for inclusion in the Plan and their approval for implementation.

### **Power**

During the period under review, the Irrigation and Power Division made a number of studies relating to power development programmes for the Fourth Plan and for the respective Plan extending over a period of 15 to 20 years. Mention may be made of the following important studies made in this regard :

- (i) Energy balance studies;
- (ii) Growth in the pattern of power development;
- (iii) Estimated pattern in future years;
- (iv) Review of the physical progress of the schemes;
- (v) Programme for the future years; and
- (vi) Estimate of assessment of financial resources from electricity sector for the Fourth Plan.

Soon after the devaluation of the Rupee in June 1966, the Draft Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan for 1966-67 were re-examined. In making these studies, the impact of devaluation on both imported and indigenously manufactured power plant equipment used in the power schemes were taken into account. The papers were prepared in this regard which were later discussed by the Planning Commission. In order to ensure optimum production of power plant and equipments in the indigenous manufacturing units and to reduce the import of electrical equipment for projects to the minimum, studies were made to tie up the power schemes with indigenous units for supply of major electrical equipments. The papers prepared in the Division were further discussed with the concerned Ministries and tie-up arrangements with indigenous manufacturing units were, by the large, finalised.

The Division made review of the Third Five Year Plan and compiled information regarding outlays incurred in the Third Plan on power programmes of the States and also the physical progress achieved at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Based on these data, studies were made regarding the year-wise phasing of outlays and benefits in each power scheme in the Fourth Plan. Studies in regard to rural electrification programme and achievement made upto the end of the Third Plan, programmes for the year 1966-67 and during the Fourth Plan were made.

In the course of the preparation of the Plans of the States, the question of allocation of funds to States on a matching basis to the participating States on inter-State projects required coordination. In this connection, discussions with the concerned State Governments became necessary and notes were prepared. Specific studies in regard to power supply arrangements to important industrial plans such as aluminium, zinc smelter, fertiliser and rural electrification were made. The Division was represented to serve on the following important committees set up by the Government of India.

- (a) Committee on the Fourth Electrical Power Survey of India;
- (b) Committee set up to examine the causes for non-realization of Third Plan targets in generating capacity and to suggest remedial measures; and
- (c) Coordinating committee on Heavy Electrical Equipment.

In connection with the work of the above Committees, the Division made studies and prepared notes for consideration by these committees.

Fourth Plan proposals received from the States and Centre were examined and discussions held with the States. Based on these discussions and other considerations draft chapter on Fourth Plan on power was prepared.

### **Meeting of the Advisory Committee**

The re-constituted Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power projects held four meetings during the year under review. Based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the Planning Commission approved for implementation 44 power schemes and 28 irrigation schemes during the year.

## *VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES*

The question of manufacturing such machines in the country as are at present being imported by the National Small Industries Corporation and for which there is likely to be bulk demand in future in the small scale industries sector was taken up with the Ministry of Industry, the Directorate General of Technical Development and the National Small Industries Corporation.

Certain policy issues raised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in respect of industries being dealt by it such as hand-pounded paddy, gur and khandsari, village ghani, potters' cooperatives, brick kilns, etc., were discussed with the representatives of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the various Ministries concerned.

Follow up action on certain recommendations of the Working Group on Small Scale Industries for the Fourth Plan was initiated. These recommendations relate to small industry associations, National Small Industries Corporation's scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and export promotion of small-scale industries products.

Besides continuing the existing Rural Industries Projects Programme in 49 selected areas for intensive development of small industries, several new schemes, mainly relating to financial assistance to new units, were undertaken. Evaluation Studies reviewing the present position in the six project areas were prepared for consideration of the Evaluation Study Team on Rural Industries Projects Programme. The Committee on Incentives for Rural Industrialisation finalised and submitted its report for the consideration of the Rural Industries Planning Committee and the Planning Commission.



## INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

With a view to associating the private sector in the formulation of the Fourth Plan, a number of meetings were held in the Planning Commission with the leading industrial and mineral organisations. Meetings were also held with various important panels and development councils. In order to assess the financial resources likely to be available to the private sector for investment during the Fourth Plan, discussions were held with the institutional financing agencies like I.F.C., I.C.I.C.I. and Industrial Development Bank.

Several meetings of the Study Group on Industries and Minerals set up under the National Planning Council were held during the year. The Study Group covered a number of issues connected with policies and programmes on industrial and mineral development targets for the Fourth Plan and paid special attention to the public sector programmes. The Industry and Minerals Division also held a number of meetings with the representatives of various industries and other interests concerned to formulate capacity and production targets for the various industries for the Fourth Plan. A number of background notes were prepared for the meetings held during the year.

To maximise the use of Indian machine-building capacity and designs and engineering services and to minimise the import of capital equipment, a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of late Shri S. G. Barve, the then Member (Industry) to indicate certain guidelines for the development and utilization of indigenous capacity for consultancy and designing facilities. The Committee held a number of meetings and its report is under preparation.

Prof. Hazari of the University of Bombay was appointed an Honorary Consultant to study the licensing system under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. He was asked to review the licensing operations over the last two Plan periods and to consider and suggest in the light of the present state of economic development whether and in what direction modifications might be made in the licencing policy. Prof. Hazari has submitted an interim report which is being examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

A Working Group on Advance Planning on Fertilizers set up in September, 1965 submitted its report in April, 1966. A reporting system in respect of public sector projects and important private sector industries was introduced during the year under review. This was done to enable the

Planning Commission and other Ministries concerned to keep a close and continuous watch on the progress of these projects.

Notes were prepared on the role of State Industrial Development Corporations *vis-a-vis* State Financial Corporations. For this purpose, meetings were held with the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India. In addition, a number of papers were prepared on foreign collaboration, licencing policy, fertilizers and pesticides, iron and steel, cement machinery, plantation, paper, coal, petroleum, etc. Notes were also prepared for the Committees on 'maintenance imports', 'scarce raw materials' and 'materials planning', etc.





सत्यमेव जयते

## *EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*

In order to review the Chapter on Education in the light of the comments on the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan as well as the various recommendations made by the Education Commission a meeting of the Panel on Education was convened in September, 1966. The Panel which consists of distinguished educationists of the country made a number of suggestions. It also set up four Working Groups to study details of important questions such as vocationalization of education and work experience, structural pattern of education, the role of women's education in socio-economic development and agricultural education in schools. Two of these Working Groups have completed their work. A Working Group has been set up to assess the requirements of science equipment during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. This is expected to assist the manufacturing firms to expand their production programmes suitably.

In June, 1966 a conference of State Education Ministers was held at Madras. The Division prepared memoranda for the conference relating to technical education and the education plan for 1966-67. Arising out of the deliberations of the conference a high-powered Committee was set up to study the requirements of the engineering personnel during the Fifth and subsequent Plans. The Committee has since completed its work.

The Education Division organised three seminars on parent-teacher co-operation for the improvement of education facilities in schools. The seminars were held in Madras, Jaipur and Ahmedabad. A meeting of the Working Group on Youth Programmes in the Fourth Plan was arranged by the Education Division during the year under review. The Working Group discussed in detail the various aspects of youth programmes during the year under report :

The staff of the Education Division carried out the following studies during the year under report:

- (1) Study of post-graduate teachers in U.P. (continuing);
- (2) Preparation of an outline of a Plan on Education for Nagaland in the perspective of the next 15 years;
- (3) Foreign students in India with special reference to programmes of educational exchange at the University of Delhi;
- (4) Educational statistics in India—an evaluation;
- (5) Teacher training requirements during the Fourth Plan;
- (6) Comprehensive teacher training colleges;

- (7) Assessment of jobs resulting from the educational programmes in the Fourth Plan;
- (8) Secondary Education in rural areas;
- (9) Science education at the school stage;
- (10) Social education including adult literacy in the Fourth Plan;
- (11) Planning and education (human investment);
- (12) Parent-teacher cooperation (Technology in education);
- (13) Education of Scheduled Castes;
- (14) Education in rural areas;
- (15) Reform in examination system;
- (16) Role of educational institutions in the promotion of literacy; and
- (17) Youth programmes—present position and prospects.

### **Scientific Research**

Nine meetings of the Study Group for Scientific Research of the National Planning Council took place during the year under review. In these meetings, the Study Group considered the various aspects of the problems of allocation for and strengthening of Scientific Research especially in association with higher education and training. The Study Group was of the view that it was important to identify promising research workers and give them necessary support in the form of material facilities like scientific instruments and equipment, books and journals. It also felt that it was essential to keep multiple channels open for support for scientific research. Hence the Study Group unanimously agreed that a special provision should be made in the Fourth Plan and subsequent Plans (in addition to funds which would be normally channelled as at present through different agencies such as C.S.I.R., A.E.D., U.G.C., Ministry of Education, etc.) to give supplementary support for basic research and training for work of proved merit or in promising cases in the form of (a) individual; (b) project; or (c) institutional grants in all special fields deserving in such support irrespective of institutional or administrative affiliations. The Study Group unanimously recommended that Budget provision for these schemes should be made under separate head and should not be included under the budget heads of the C.S.I.R. or A.E.D. or U.G.C. or the Department of Science. Pending decision about the new machinery for the administration of the special provision the study Group suggested that the Ministry of Education should act as the interim operating agency. For the allocation of grants for this purpose, the Ministry of Education would be advised by Committees of Scientists.

The Study Group recommended the setting up of a Science Policy Committee comprising of scientists in various specialised fields, representatives of all-India scientific organizations and representatives of the com-

A two-year project on pre-investment depth surveys and studies in certain industries with the assistance of U.N. expertise was undertaken in selected States from January, 1965. These surveys investigated certain important findings as brought out in the State-wise techno-economic survey reports of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. Some of the U.N. experts completed their work and submitted their reports which were found to be useful. The project has been extended by another two years upto December, 1968.

It was felt that there should be proper coordination of all the pre-investment surveys which are being conducted for efficient utilization of available potential resources. For this purpose a high-powered Committee has been formed for giving general guidelines in regard to such surveys.

## *HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING*

To coordinate the development programmes in the field of medical-care and various agencies of the Government a meeting attended by the representatives of the Ministries of Health and Family Planning, Defence, Railways and Labour and Employment, D.G.H.S., Employees State Insurance Corporation, Indian Hospital Association and the Bureau of Public Enterprises was held by the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission reviewed the Family Planning Programme proposed for the Fourth Plan. With the objective of reduction in birth rate from 40 to 25 per 1,000 of population as expeditiously as possible, further intensification of the programme was suggested. Studies of new schemes with their financial outlay, manpower requirements, feasibility of applications throughout the country and their probable impact on the success of the programme were made. Various notes were prepared by the Health Division and series of meetings were conducted by Member (NR), Planning Commission with the representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. The Planning Commission agreed to an increased allocation which would be made available during each annual plan on the basis of the performance recorded.

The notes on the progress and problems of implementation of the Family Planning programme were submitted in the Study Group of the National Planning Council, World Bank Mission and Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Planning Commission.

The Panel on Ayurveda and Other Systems of Medicine met in early 1966 to review the progress of Plan in the field of indigenous systems of medicines and advise the Planning Commission on programmes relating to Fourth Five Year Plan.

## CONSTRUCTION ECONOMIES

With a view to setting up Building Materials Assessment and Development Cells at the Centre and in the States, details of proposals were worked out in collaboration with the National Buildings Organisation and forwarded to the States to be used as a basis for assessing approximate requirements of materials during the Fourth Plan so that suitable steps could be taken to augment resources and avoid rise in prices as a result of sudden demands. Working papers on different aspects of construction economy were prepared in the Division and circulated to the Members of the Panel of Experts which was constituted to advise on laying down guidelines for effecting economy. The following Study Groups were constituted to examine the problems in the industries relating to principal building materials and to suggest ways and means of improving productivity;

- (a) Bricks and tiles;
- (b) Timber;
- (c) Lime; and
- (d) Sand, ballast and metal.

Another Study Group was constituted to study problems relating to the financing of the construction industry. Drafting of the reports of these Study Groups is in progress.

A Committee has been appointed by the Planning Commission to prepare equitable Model Contract Forms. A start has been made with the form for use by the Construction departments of Governments and autonomous bodies. Some draft clauses were prepared as a working paper for discussion by the Committee and discussions are in progress. A case for preparation of the National Building Code by the Indian Standards Institution which was sponsored, has been accepted by the I.S.I. Recommendations were made for preparation of an All-India standard schedule of rates by the National Building Organisation.



## *SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES*

The family and child welfare programme in the Fourth Plan was worked out in detail after a series of meetings with the concerned Departments. The objectives of this programme are to provide integrated social services to children, basic training to women and young girls in home-craft, mother-craft, etc., promote cultural, educational and recreational activities and assist women for obtaining supplementary work and income. The organisational set up envisages a main centre, sub-centres and aided centres for each project. It is thus a major programme directed towards the welfare of women and children in the rural areas and is under the consideration of the Government of India.

The Joint Centre-State Study Team on the development of the hill districts of Assam headed by Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission made proposals for development of agriculture, animal husbandry, power, communications, social services, etc. which formed the basis for the formulation of the Plan for these districts.

The Study Group on forest cooperatives under the chairmanship of the Inspector General of Forests submitted a note giving the key ideas on various aspects relating to the organisation, scope and function of forest cooperatives.

The area development approach to tribal welfare was further developed. Discussions were held with the Department of Social Welfare and State Government representatives. Earlier experience in the implementation of tribal development programmes had shown that such an approach was necessary as there are certain programmes like communications, irrigation, forestry and processing industries which could gain from being planned in terms of somewhat larger areas.

A detailed study was made of the problems of rehabilitation of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. With social, economic and technological changes, the inter-dependence between settled and nomadic people has broken down and comprehensive approach to problems of their welfare has become necessary to raise them to the level of the rest of the community.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

A Labour Panel was set up to assist the Planning Commission in formulating labour policy and programmes for the Fourth Plan. A number of basic papers were prepared in the Commission for the consideration of the Labour Panel and its 7 Study Groups. The Panel met on the 20th November, 1966 to consider the reports of various Study Groups. The views and suggestions offered by the Panel will be taken into account in drafting the Chapters on labour policy and programmes for the final report of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Liaison was maintained with the Ministry of Labour and Employment for specific studies, such as, study of consumer price index numbers, intensive type studies of rural labour and for reviewing and formulating labour policies and programmes for the consideration of the tripartite machinery, viz., the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour and other Committees constituted by the Ministry of Labour. The Division also actively participated in 5 important seminars on problems of agricultural workers, industrial relations, labour policy in the Fourth Plan, wage incentive and social responsibilities of trade unions organised by the Ministry of Labour, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Shri Ram Centre of Industrial Relations and the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi respectively. A number of ILO reports were examined from the point of view of labour policies and programmes outlined in the Plan document. The Division was represented on the Working Group on Unemployment Insurance of industrial workers constituted by the Department of Social Security and the Working Group on Incomes, Wages and Price Policy constituted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Papers were prepared for the consideration of the Central Committee on Employment which is also functioning in the Ministry of Labour. Research papers were prepared for discussion at the Second World Population Conference held at Belgrade and Asian Population Conference organised in New Delhi.

## *ANNEXURE*

List of studies undertaken in the Labour and Employment Division in 1966-67:

### *Labour*

1. Social responsibilities of trade unions;
2. Model old-age pension;
3. Review of States and Union Territories proposals relating to labour and labour welfare schemes for the annual plan and the Fourth Plan; and
4. Achievements in the field of labour since Independence.

### *Employment*

1. Comparability of the working force data as revealed in the 1951 and 1961 census;
2. Employment aspects of the Fourth Plan.
3. The State of Employment in India;
4. Employment Potential in States during the Fourth Plan.



## COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

In the context of programmes of planned development the Committee on Natural Resources in the Planning Commission continued to assess the available information regarding land, forest, mineral, water and energy resources of the country in collaboration with various organizations in India. The Committee initiated a number of studies on problems relating to natural resources and made recommendations on their conservation, utilization and development. The programme of studies regarding development of natural resources during 1966-67 was continued as follows:

*Studies on Land Resources.*—The report of the Committee on Natural Resources on waste-lands including saline, alkali and water-logged lands and their reclamation measures was made up-to-date for getting it published. The report will give the latest position with regard to the progress of aerial photography in soil mapping and water-logged lands.

The Committee undertook a study of the progress of soil conservation work in the catchment areas of six more selected river-valley projects i.e. Chambal, Hiraakud, Ram Ganga, Dantiwada, Tunga-Bhadra and Pohru. The tentative reports cover aspects of sediment discharged and silt load survey, meteorological observations etc. and recommend measures for draining out muddy water without destroying pasture or agricultural fields and lengthening the life of the reservoir.

The preparation of a soil map of India in the scale 1:1 million has been undertaken by the Committee on Natural Resources. Since only 15 to 20 per cent of the area of the country has been covered by detailed reconnaissance soil survey, considerable field work will be needed to fill up the gaps in our present knowledge for preparation of such a soil map. However, such a map actually drawn will be helpful for locating problem areas and in planning schemes for the development of backward areas. Tentative soil maps in the scale of 1:1 million have been drawn in respect of West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

*Studies on Forest Resources.*—Follow-up action on the main recommendations made in the studies completed earlier by the Committee on Natural Resources, viz., forest raw materials for pulp, paper and news-print, fuel-wood—trends and prospects; and wild-life preservation was initiated. Studies on productivity in construction timber and match-wood—trends and prospects were undertaken during the year under review. Some studies were undertaken on the use of wooden poles in respect of

rural electrification schemes, economics of rubber plantations *vis-a-vis* plantation of tea, Eucalyptus and other soft wood in Kerala and conservation of cattle dung through fuel-wood plantations.

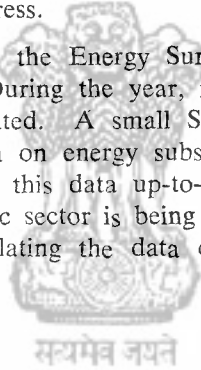
*Studies on Mineral Resources.*—Studies on phosphates and their beneficiation have been completed and new studies were undertaken for the exploration of known small deposits of copper, lead, zinc and gold in India by small entrepreneurs.

The studies on competitive position of Indian manganese ore and mica in the world market and bauxite and phosphate deposits of India have been finalised.

The study on coal mine fires and subsidence is in progress and further data on coal mines fires are being collected to bring the report up-to-date.

Studies on the assessment of ground-water resources of the country and use of water for domestic and industrial purposes and control of water pollution are in progress.

*Energy.*—The report of the Energy Survey of India Committee was received early in 1966. During the year, follow up action on its main recommendations was initiated. A small Study Group has been set up to collect and analyse data on energy subsequent to the period covered in the report and to bring this data up-to-date. An assessment of fuel consumption in the domestic sector is being done by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta by tabulating the data on National Sample Survey.



## PUBLIC COOPERATION

The Public Cooperation Division continued to extend financial support by way of grants-in-aid to institutions active in enlisting the support of the people for implementing Plan programmes.

The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation set up in New Delhi in February, 1966 brought out the following four publications **on the basis of research studies** undertaken by it during the year under review :

- (i) The Plan and People's Participation;
- (ii) Concept and Methods of Public Cooperation;
- (iii) Voluntary Service in India—A Study; and
- (iv) Towards a Better Planning Forum.

The Study at (i) above viz., The Plan and People's Participation will be continued and a second volume of the publication on the subject may be brought out next year.

The First Asian Conference on Voluntary Programme was held in Manila in June, 1966 under the auspices of the International Secretariat for Voluntary Service. Two papers on the 'Role of Indian and Foreign Volunteers in Food Production' and the other on 'Voluntary and Youth Agencies in India' were presented to the conference by the Indian delegation.

The programmes of Lok Karya Kshetras (rural and urban) were maintained at the previous years level. These programmes are currently being evaluated.

### Planning Forums

The number of Planning Forums increased to 1,000 during the year under review. Socio-economic surveys and village adoption were the significant activities of some of the forums. These not only introduced the college students to the changes taking place in the country-side but also helped in bridging the gulf between the town and village and opening channels of communications between the intelligentsia and the rural community. A number of forums collected money for the National Defence Fund and organised adult literacy classes.

### Miscellaneous Programmes

Two regional seminars of the Parent-teacher Association were organised at Madras and Jaipur. The Home Science Association of India

organised a seminar on the role of 'home-makers' and 'home scientists' in implementing the Fourth Plan.

A number of training camps were organised in border areas for the training of rural women for community leadership roles. These programmes were helped financially through grants-in-aid to cover a part of their expenses.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj and the Lok Karya Kshetras undertook relief work in Orissa during the 1966 drought and are currently engaged in relief operations in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.



## *SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH*

During the year under review the Socio-economic Research Division made special efforts to speed up completion of existing projects, improve the content and design of fresh proposals, attract new talent and additional institutions for undertaking socio-economic research and improve utilization of results of research.

### **Research Programmes Committee**

The annual meeting of the Research Programmes Committee was held in December, 1966 under the chairmanship of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao. At this meeting, the Committee considered the report of the Gadgil Sub-Committee on Research Programmes for the Fourth Plan period and finalised the list of areas and topics of research (Annexure I). The Committee also considered the report of the Lokanathan Sub-Committee on Research Programmes and examined in detail its recommendations to improve utilization of results of research in Plan formulation and implementation. It endorsed the idea of preparing each year policy-oriented notes, reviews and digests of the reports published during the year and suggested that seminars and workshops should be the forum for consideration of these reviews and digests. The Committee also desired that a small Group consisting of Shri Vallabhoy from the Ministry of Finance, Shri Joshi from the University Grants Commission and Dr. S. R. Sen from the Planning Commission may look into the broad question of making available the R.P.C. Publications to all the 2,000 colleges and 65 odd Universities in the country.

The R.P.C. approved in its meeting 27 new schemes. In addition, during the year, 12 schemes were approved by the Chairman. Annexure II gives the list of these schemes approved during the year under review. The total number of schemes sponsored so far comes to 251. The Committee's programme has attracted 32 universities, 34 colleges and 35 research institutions. The Socio-economic Research Division undertook technical scrutiny of the new proposals received from the different Project Directors and contributed to the technical improvement of the study proposals at the stage of scheme formulation.

### **Committee on Social Science Research**

During the year, the Committee held 5 meetings, the last being on 1st December, 1966 at which a working document prepared by the



Secretariat on the basis of the replies to the questionnaires issued to universities, post-graduate college departments, research institutions and Government departments engaged in social science research was discussed. The Committee had also the benefit of exchanging views with eminent social scientists on the various problems related to the development of social science research in the country. The Committee felt that the material gathered from all the different sources though sufficient for formulating the broad recommendations for developing social sciences research in the country, required to be further supplemented by more intensive enquiry into the status and development of research before the Committee could present the survey required under the terms of its reference. Three special Sub-Committees were, therefore, appointed to undertake such supplementary enquiries. In the meantime, the Committee resolved to present its interim recommendations. The Committee was of the considered opinion that a central organization in the form of a Council for Social Science Research should be set up. The Council will be responsible for (a) promoting, stimulating and assisting research in Social Sciences, (b) bring collaboration between social scientists belonging to different disciplines, (c) providing technical guidance in the designing and conduct of research in social sciences, (d) arranging documentation and other facilities for developing social science research in the universities and colleges, research institutions and organizations set up by the Government for studies in social sciences, and (e) providing financial support to institutions engaged in social science research which are not eligible for financial assistance from the University Grants Commission. The Council should be a society registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1960.

सत्यमेव जयते

### **Seminars**

The Division continued its efforts to promote awareness and interest in research methods. It sponsored two seminars—one on methodology on social science research at the A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, held in December, 1966 and another on Trans Disciplinary Research at the J. K. Institute of Human Relations, Lucknow held in March, 1967.

### **Committee for Research Planning and Development**

The five participating institutions continued with their research projects in planning and development. Annexure III gives the list of reports completed and/or published by them during the year 1966-67. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona and the Bombay University completed additional items of work.

**Reports completed and published**

During the year under review, four reports on research projects sponsored by the R.P.C. were published. In addition, two non-project reports were printed viz., 'seminar on land reforms—proceedings and papers' and 'criteria for appraising the feasibility of irrigation projects'. A full list is given in Annexure IV. During this year 39 other research schemes have been completed. Their draft reports were received in the Division and processed for approval of publication (Annexure V).



## **ANNEXURE I**

### *Areas and Topics of Research for the Fourth Plan Period*

#### **1. Macro Economic Studies**

- (i) Mobilization of urban and rural savings.
- (ii) Income distribution—operational implications for development.
- (iii) Working of fair price shops—an evaluation.
- (iv) Evaluation of non-statutory rationing.
- (v) Impact of indirect taxation on commodity prices.
- (vi) Inter-State disparity in incidence of sales tax.
- (vii) Inter-State disparity in agricultural taxation.
- (viii) Taxation of urban land and buildings.
- (ix) Utilization of development assistance by Government for farm and non-farm investment.
- (x) Functioning of money and capital market institutions.
- (xi) Pricing of public utilities.
- (xii) Wage-profit relationship in organised industry.
- (xiii) Analysis of sectoral demand for final and intermediate products in relation to income and price change.
- (xiv) Evaluation of subsidies as an instrument of development.
- (xv) International trade in relation to planning and development.
- (xvi) Problems in the measurements of costs and benefits of development projects.

#### **2. Rural Development Studies**

- (i) Comparative analysis of cost-benefit ratio in major, medium and minor irrigation projects.
- (ii) Cost benefit analysis of soil conservation programmes.
- (iii) Scope and content of mechanisation in agriculture.
- (iv) Identification of needs and problems of small farms.
- (v) Criteria for determining viable size of peasant farms.
- (vi) Pricing of food and non-food crops.
- (vii) Contribution of land reforms to agricultural investment and productivity of farms.

- (viii) Evaluation of (a) implementation of land reforms (b) effect of land reforms on inter-caste and inter-group relationships.
- (ix) Pricing and utilization of irrigation facilities.
- (x) Pricing of power supply services.
- (xi) Alternative models for village, block and district plans for agriculture.

### **3. Urban and Regional Development including Industry**

#### **(a) Specific aspects of urban and regional development**

- (i) Case studies of districts and areas for identifying growth retarding and growth promoting factors.
- (ii) Surveys of cities, small and medium-sized towns including new townships and peripheral areas with particular reference to the rural-urban nexus, expansion in social services, pattern of employment, location of industry, commercialisation of agriculture.
- (iii) Special problems of urbanisation like slum clearance, traffic congestion.
- (iv) Survey of private residential construction in urban and rural areas.

#### **(b) Large-scale industries**

- (i) Linkage and complementarity between industries.
- (ii) Cost and pricing of industrial products.
- (iii) Survey of industrial units for identifying optimum size and scale of operation.
- (iv) Location of large-scale industries.
- (v) Appraisal of governmental assistance to industrial projects in private sector.
- (vi) Assessment of foreign collaboration in industrial ventures.
- (vii) Evaluation of Industrial Licensing Policy.

#### **(c) Village and Small-scale industries**

- (i) Dispersal of industries to 'growth centres' including mandi towns, small towns, suitable rural areas.
- (ii) Ancillary relationship between large and small industries.
- (iii) Economics of organised and decentralised sectors of industries like textiles, leather industry, processing of cereals, etc.
- (iv) Marketing of the products of small industries.
- (v) Supplementary employment as a means for income distribution.

#### 4. Transport

- (i) Cost-benefit analysis of investment in transport.
- (ii) Relative cost of different modes of transport with particular reference to :
  - (a) Users; (b) Operators; and (c) Community.
- (iii) Regional transport surveys.
- (iv) Fares and freight policies.
- (v) Problems of under/over capitalisation of road transport.
- (vi) The problem of small operators in road transport; criteria for determining size; organisational form method of financing of small operating units in road transport.
- (vii) Case studies of taxation in transport with particular reference to :
  - (a) Qualification of the real burden on community;
  - (b) Choice of alternatives.
- (viii) Shipping and port development.

#### 5. Labour and Employment

- (i) Wage productivity relationship with special reference to medium-sized industries.
- (ii) incentive schemes and methods of payments in different industries at different levels (including higher level).
- (iii) Evaluation of impact of mechanisation, automation and modernisation on the work, commitment and earnings of workers in selected industries.
- (iv) Labour market surveys.
- (v) Sectoral and regional aspects of unemployment.

#### 6. Social Change, Social Welfare and Public Cooperation

- (i) Changes in social structure, attitudes and social values.
- (ii) Group behaviour and group relationship.
- (iii) Social conflict and tension.
- (iv) Social problems of criminals, juvenile delinquents and the socially, physically and mentally handicapped.
- (v) Working of village institutions with particular reference to people's participation.
- (vi) Socio-economic surveys of nomadic tribes and denotified communities (in Mysore, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh).
- (vii) Evaluative studies of programmes for the welfare of backward classes with special reference to institutional and organisational aspects.

- (viii) The process of communication and decision-making among tribal and non-tribal village communities.
- (ix) Utilisation of the technically trained persons (follow up study).
- (x) Problems of drop-outs and wastage in educational institutions.
- (xi) Working of "statutory services" programme in different States.
- (xii) Role of modernisation in socio-economic development with special reference to:
  - (a) non-economic factors;
  - (b) role of elite including scientists.

## **7. Organisation, Administration and Management Studies**

- (i) Employees' attitudes, motivation and behaviour.
- (ii) Personnel policy and personnel management in selected undertakings.
- (iii) Role of management in improving productivity of an enterprise.
- (iv) Review of management-employees relationships in public and private enterprises.
- (v) Evaluation of (a) public enterprises (b) public services.
- (vi) Assessment of administrative machinery, procedures and methods for development planning.
- (vii) Appraisal of the working of democratic institutions.
- (viii) Structure and formation of leadership.
- (ix) Analysis of voting behaviour.
- (x) Study of elections.
- (xi) Administration of development at the area level.

## **ANNEXURE II**

*Schemes approved during 1966-67*

### **Macro Economics**

1. "A Comparative Study of Burden of Taxation of Agriculture and non-Agriculture Sector in Kerala" by Prof. V. R. Pillai, Prof. of Economics, Kerala University.
2. "A Study of Taxation on Urban Land and Building in West Bengal" by Prof. S. K. Basu, Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta.

### **Rural Development**

3. "A Study of the economic viability of Farms in Udaipur District" by Dr. B. K. Tandan, Head of the Department of Economics, University of Udaipur, Udaipur.
4. "A Study of Small Farms" by Dr. K. S. Suryanarayana, Head of the Department of Economics, College of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
5. "A Study of Consolidation of Land holdings in the District of Aligarh" by Shri B. K. Jain, Lecturer, D. S. College, Aligarh.

### **Regional Development**

6. "Capacity Utilisation in the Machine Tool Industry in the Punjab State" by Dr. B. N. Mehrotra, Department of Commerce and Business Management, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
7. "Comparative Study of Rapidly Growing Towns in Hissar" by Shri Ranjit Gupta, Secretary, Institute of Social Studies, New Delhi.
8. "Muzaffarnagar District—A case study in the identification of Growth Promoting and Growth Retarding Factors" by Prof. V. L. S. Prakasa Rao, Head of the Department of Geography, Delhi University, Delhi.

### **Labour and Employment**

9. "Occupation-Industry Matrices, 1961-71 India and State" by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director General, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

10. "A comparative study of Non-Wage benefits in different Industries" by Dr. A. R. Desai, Reader, Department of Sociology, Bombay University, Bombay.
11. "The Joint Management Council—A study of its environment and impact" by Shri A. Joshi, Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, New Delhi.
12. "Case Study of Industrial relations—preparation of memoranda" by Indian Society of Labour Economics, Patna.
13. "A study of wage-productivity relationship and their correlates in selected manufacturing undertakings" by Prof. T. S. Ramaswamy, Department of Business Administration, University of Bombay (Received through Gujarat Research Society, Bombay).
14. "A study of the labour market in the Ahmedbad-Baroda industrial region of Gujarat State" by Prof. R. C. Goyal, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

#### **Social Change and Social Welfare**

15. "Social Dimensions of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme" by Dr. Sachchidananda, Professor of Sociology, A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna.
16. "A Psychological study of Inter-Generation conflict in the Indian Family"—by Shri Ram Murti Loomba, Reader, Department of Psychology and Philosophy, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
17. "Problems of Retired People" by Dr. K. G. Desai, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Chambur, Bombay.
18. "A Psycho-social study of college going Youth" by Shri Sri Chandra, Reader in Psychology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
19. "The Determinants of Social Compliance in Children—A Study in the Psychology of Socialisation" by Dr. Raj Narain, Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology Philosophy, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
20. "Changing Leadership in a Tribal Society" by Dr. L. P. Vidyarthi, Head of the Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi.



21. "The role of Weekly Markets in the Tribal-Rural-Urban setting" by Dr. (Mrs.) I. Karve, Department of Sociology, Deccan College, Poona.
22. "Socio-Psychological factors in influencing the adoption of the innovation of starting an Industry" by Dr. K. J. Christopher, Faculty Member, SIET Institute, Hyderabad.
23. "Research Scheme for the study of the conflict of generations" by Prof. Durganand Sinha, Head, Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad.
24. "The relationship between value orientation and socio-economic development in five selected village communities of Tarai region in Nainital district" by Dr. B. N. Singh, U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
25. "Economic Development and Cultural Change with reference to Tribal Areas in Andhra Pradesh" by Prof. S. V. Aiyar, Director, Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad.
26. "Impact of Social Legislation on Social Change—Attitudinal, Behavioral and Material" by Dr. B. B. Chatterji, Professor of Psychology, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, Varanasi.

### **Organization and Administration**

27. "A Study of leadership in Panchayati Raj—A Case Study in Maharashtra" by Prof. V. M. Sirsikar, University of Poona, Poona.
28. "A Pilot scheme for the study of Social Values, Political responsibility and community activeness" by Dr. K. K. Singh, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
29. "Changing patterns of rural leadership in Southern Rajasthan—A Survey of selected villages in Udaipur Distt." by Shri P. L. Pareek, Hony. Director, Officiating Principal, Vidyabhavan Rural Institute, Udaipur.
30. "Administration of Development programmes at the District, block and village levels in Andhra Pradesh" by Prof. M. A. Mutalib, Department of Public Administration, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
31. "Environmental Reinforcements as a factor of dependence proneness in public and private sector" by Dr. Jai B. P. Sinha, Reader, A.N.S. Institute of Social Studies, Patna, Bihar.
32. "Organisation and working of select utility services and the level of satisfaction among the citizens of Lucknow Municipal

- Corporation—A case study” by Dr. D. P. Singh, Reader Department of Public Administration, Institute of Public Administration, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
33. “Impact of labour laws on the employees’ motivation, attitudes, and behaviours (with special reference to Trade Unions Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Employees’ State Insurance Act and Employees’ Provident Fund Act), by Dr. Arjun P. Agarwal, Reader in Labour Law, University of Delhi.
  34. “Communications links and patterns of political participation in local Communities” by Dr. Yogesh Atal, Reader in Sociology, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra.
  35. “Dimensions of Election Campaign and Electoral Behaviour in the Fourth General Elections in the Madhya Pradesh” by Dr. A. Avasthi, Head of the Department of Politics, University of Saugar (MP).
  36. “Study of voting in the Fourth General Elections in U.P.” by Prof. Raj Narain, Department of Psychology, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
  37. “Study of voting in the Fourth General Elections in Rajasthan” by Dr. S. P. Verma, Professor of Political Science and Dean of Faculty of Art, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
  38. “Study of voting pattern and Behaviour in the Fourth General Elections in Bihar” by Dr. V. P. Verma, Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science, Patna University, Director, Institute of Public Administration, Patna.
  39. “Difference in the estimated and actual personnel requirements in selected public sector undertakings” by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director General, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

### ANNEXURE III

#### *List of Reports and Papers completed by Participating Institutions*

##### **I. Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi**

Inventory Behaviour in the Organised Manufacturing Sector of the Indian Economy—a disaggregative study.

##### **II. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona**

1. Construction of a detailed capital coefficient matrix for the manufacturing sector of the Indian economy.
2. Detailed programme for investment for next five years in 22 branches of manufacturing sector.
3. Construction of a capital coefficient matrix on the basis of balance sheet data.
4. Efficiency of use of fixed capital investment by individual firms in specific industries—Sugar.
5. A development plan for Wardha district.
6. A regional survey of Goa, for purposes of development planning.

##### **III. National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi**

1. India's Balance of Payments.
2. Study of Maintenance Imports.
3. Under utilisation of Industrial Capacity.
4. Savings in India during the Plan periods (occasional paper).
5. Rural income distribution by Zones.
6. Export prospects of Tobacco.

##### **IV. University of Bombay, Bombay**

1. Relative rates of growth of agriculture and industry.
2. Foreign financial collaboration in the private sector.
3. Foreign private investment and Balance of payments.
4. Potentialities of Collaboration and their Utilisation.
5. Structural inter-dependence and the concept of key sector.
6. The National balance sheet of India.
7. Concept of personal income in under-developed countries.
8. Returns to family labour in Small farms in India.

## ANNEXURE IV

### *Reports on Research Studies sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee—published during 1966-67*

1. "Economic Survey of Jaipur" by Prof. M. V. Mathur, Dr. D. L. Gupta and Prof. R. J. Chillian, Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur; Published by the Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965.
2. "The Structure of the Corporate Private Sector" by Prof. R. K. Hazari, Department of Economics, University of Bombay; Published by the Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, London, New York, 1966.
3. "Studies in the Economics of Farm Management in Bombay State" (combined report for the three years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57), by Prof. P. N. Driver, College of Agriculture, Poona, 1966.
4. "Local Finance in a Developing Economy" by Dr. R. N. Tripathy Prof. and Head of Department, Patna College, Patna University; Published by Cambridge Printing Works, Kashmere Gate Delhi-6, 1967.

### **Other Reports**

5. "Criteria for appraising the feasibility of irrigation projects" by the Research Programmes Committee, Planning Commission, New Delhi; published by the RPC, 1965.
6. "Seminar on Land Reforms—Proceedings and Papers; 25th and 26th February, 1966" published by the Socio-Economic Research Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi, 1966.

## ANNEXURE V

*Draft reports received under scrutiny/revision/approved for publication  
1966-67*

### **Macro Economic Studies**

- 1.1. Rural Income, Savings and Investment pattern in relation to income groups in Banaras Tehsil—Dr. A. K. Das Gupta, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- 1.2. Import implications of Economic Development—Dr. H. Banerji—Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
- 1.3. Cotton production and price policy—Dr. Raj Krishna—Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.
- 1.4. A study of Indian Sugar Industry as recently emerging export industry—Dr. D. N. Gurtoo—Birla Arts College, Pilani.

### **Rural Development Studies**

- 2.1. Evaluation of benefits of Tribeni Canal—Prof. Divakar Jha—Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.
- 2.2. Evaluation of Benefits of Gang Canal—Dr. D. K. Malhotra—Research Programmes Committee, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- 2.3. Research Project on rural employment—Prof. M. L. Dantwala—Bombay University, Bombay.
- 2.4. Intensive Survey of factors bearing on Agricultural Plans at the District level—Dr. P. S. Lokanathan—Director General, N.C.A.E.R., New Delhi.

### **Urban and Regional Development Including Industry**

- 3.1. Trends of Urbanisation in Agra—Dr. B. S. Chauhan—Institute of Social Sciences, Agra.
- 3.2. Socio-Economic Survey of Rayalseema—Prof. E. K. Warrior—Shri Venketeswara University, Tirupatti.
- 3.3. Socio-Economic Survey of Allahabad—Prof. Mahesh Chand—Allahabad University, Allahabad.

- 3.4. Urbanisation of Surat City and Survey of Small-Scale Industries in Surat—Prof. R. K. Patil and Prof. K. M. Talati—Sir K. P. College of Commerce, Surat.
- 3.5. Socio-economic Survey of Cuttack—Dr. S. Misra—Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
- 3.6. Impact of the Growth of Kothagudem town on the economy of some of the neighbouring villages—Prof. S. V. Ayyar—Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad.
- 3.7. Socio-economic Survey of Uttarkhand—Shri K. A. P. Stevenson—U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
- 3.8. Small-scale industries in Allahabad—Prof. M. R. Ahmed—Majidia Islamia College, Allahabad.
- 3.9. Socio-economic Survey of Bhilai Region—Dr. K. B. L. Bhargava—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
- 3.10. Regional aspects of the development of small towns in Telengana—Andhra Pradesh—Prof. V. L. S. Prakash Rao—Head of the Department of Geography, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
- 3.11. Case study of Nizam Sugar Factory—Dr. (Mrs.) M. F. Jussawala—Nizam College, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

#### **Labour and Employment**

- 4.1. Studies of incentive schemes and methods of wage payments in different industries in Greater Bombay—Dr. D. T. Lakdawala—Gujarat Research Society, Bombay.
- 4.2. An enquiry into the pre-employment back-ground of successful personnel welfare officers—Dr. A. M. Sharma—Research Information Sub-Committee of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management, Calcutta-16.
- 4.3. Case Studies of industrial relations in selected industrial units in Punjab—Shri T. N. Kapoor—Punjab University, Chandigarh.
- 4.4. Case Studies of industrial relations in Jute industry in West Bengal—Dr. S. N. Sen—Socio-economic Research Institute, Calcutta.
- 4.5. Case Studies of industrial relations in selected industrial units in Madras State—Prof. K. S. Sonachalam—Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.

- 4.6. A Socio-economic study of Labour Market Behaviour in a Developing Economy—Prof. S. K. Basu—Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta.
- 4.7. Wages and living conditions of Agricultural labour in Meerut District—Dr. R. C. Saxena—Meerut College, Meerut.
- 4.8. Workers' Participation in Welfare Activities in Visakhapatnam—Prof. M. V. Moorthy—Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, Andhra University, Waltair.

#### **Social Change, Social Welfare and Public Administration**

- 5.1. Change in the traditional culture pattern, value orientation and personality traits of rural people—Dr. S. K. Srivastava—Institute of Social Sciences, University of Agra, Agra.
- 5.2. Employment of women in jute industry—Shri D. K. Sanyal—All India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta.
- 5.3. Industrialisation and social change—Dr. B. Kuppaswamy—India International Centre, New Delhi.
- 5.4. Study of the opinions of people in rural and urban areas regarding land problems—Dr. B. Kuppaswamy—Maharaja's College, Mysore.
- 5.5. Analytical study of cultural change in Tribal life in Dhar, Jabua and Alirajpur District of M.P.—Dr. T. B. Naik, Director, Tribal Research Institute, Chhindwara (M.P.)
- 5.6. Analytical study of cultural change in rural and tribal life in Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas—Prof. Narmedeshwara Prasad—Patna University, Patna.
- 5.7. Rural Society and Social Change in some villages of Mysore—Dr. K. N. Venkatarayappa—Maharaja's College, Mysore University, Mysore.
- 5.8. Impact of Urbanisation on the Tribals in Ranchi and its Suburbs—Dr. L. P. Vidyarthi—Ranchi College, Ranchi.

#### **Organisation, Administration and Management Studies**

- 6.1. Observation of the functioning of Panchayat Samities in one district of Maharashtra—Dr. K. Mukerjee—Centre for Rural Development Studies, Samaj Prodhan Sanstha, Poona-2.
- 6.2. Working of village agencies with special reference to people's Participation—Prof. B. S. Khanna—Punjab University, Jullundur City.
- 6.3. Working of village agencies in Kerala—Dr. V. K. Sukumaran Nair, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

## MANPOWER PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In view of the importance of manpower planning for economic development, increasing attention is being paid to the problems of technical manpower development and its utilization. The Manpower Directorate in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been functioning concurrently since July, 1965 as the Manpower Division in the Planning Commission.

The Division has undertaken the following studies which are in progress:

- (1) Engineering manpower requirements at different educational and skill levels in respect of projects included in the Fourth Plan;
- (2) Third Plan experience of technical manpower disposition in the industrial services sectors in the Central sphere; and
- (3) Utilization pattern of educated manpower in the different States. This study is being conducted by the State Governments in pursuance of the decision of the conference of State Manpower officers held on 11th May, 1965.

In accordance with the decision of the Study Group of the National Planning Council, at its meeting held on July 30, 1965 the following studies are being conducted by some of the members of the National Planning Council :

- (1) A study of the quality of post-graduate department teachers; and
- (2) Studies of manpower disposition in certain private sector industries.

Central assistance is being provided to States and Union Territories for the setting up of manpower units and for strengthening the existing arrangements in the States for manpower planning and for achieving coordination among the various agencies who participate in the process of planning, supply, training and utilization of manpower on a continuing basis.



## PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANISATION

The P.E.O. continued to function as the principal agency for the evaluation of rural development programmes at the national level. As the coordinating agency for evaluation work in the States, the Organisation continued to extend assistance for the strengthening of the State evaluation machinery, training facilities for evaluation personnel and technical advice in evaluation methodology.

A report on 'bench mark survey on community development blocks—notes and tables' was brought out during the year under review. Besides the following seven reports were prepared based on field investigations conducted earlier :

- (1) Evaluation of the working of Lok Karya Kshetras;
- (2) Evaluation of consumers' cooperatives;
- (3) Survey of villages in tribal development blocks;
- (4) Study of panchayat elections;
- (5) Emergency food production drive—Rabi;
- (6) Regional disparities in social development and levels of living an Interim report; and
- (7) Case studies of villages.

### Progress of studies completed prior to 1966

- (i) *Extension of Fertilizers and Local Manurial Resources.*—The major part of the work on processing of various aspects of data collected during 1963 has been completed. The draft report is expected to be finalised in July, 1967.
- (ii) *Extension of plant protection measures.*—The processing of qualitative and quantitative data collected during 1963 for various levels was nearing completion; the draft report is expected to be ready in 1967.
- (iii) *Study of handloom development programme.*—Processing of data collected during 1963 is in the final stage. Analysis and interpretation of data are in progress. The report is expected to be ready in the near future.
- (iv) *Study of post-stage II blocks.*—The field data collected during 1964-65 were scrutinised and coded and are presently being processed in the Computer Centre. The report is expected to be finalised in parts and some of these would be finalised during the next year.

- (v) *Rural Works Programme*.—A series of evaluation studies of the Rural Works Programme were conducted during the period 1961—64. The qualitative notes and the main findings of the study were brought out and submitted to the Government earlier. The quantitative data are at present being processed and the final report is expected to be ready soon.

### **Studies undertaken during 1966**

- (1) Study of selected youth clubs;
- (2) Study of re-settlement programmes for landless agricultural labourers; and
- (3) Study of Rural Industries Projects.

### **Programme of Studies for 1967**

The following new studies have been included in the programme of field investigation to be undertaken during 1967 :

- (1) High-yielding varieties programme;
- (2) Consolidation of holdings programme;
- (3) Training programme for Members' education and junior co-operative personnel; and
- (4) Rural works programme under PL 480 wheat assistance. The objectives and methodology of this study have been broadly determined and the schedules, questionnaires, guide-points etc. are under preparation.

### **Training in Evaluation**

An officer of the Tripura Government was given 6 weeks' course of training in evaluation at the P.E.O. The training consisted of orientation in the methods of collection and analysis of data and evaluation of economic and social programmes for a period of 4 weeks at the headquarters of the Organization and field training for a period of 2 weeks in connection with the rural works study in the Eastern region.

With a view to improving and systematising the training programme organised by the P.E.O. a Working Group consisting of selected economists, the Director, P.E.O. and representatives of State Evaluation Organizations has been set up under the chairmanship of the Addl. Secretary, Planning Commission. The Group held a meeting in the middle of February, 1967 and has also submitted its report.

### **Evaluation in the States**

Provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for financial and technical assistance to State Governments for setting up/strengthening

of evaluation machinery in the States. Under the programme, most of the States have set up training evaluation units and some of them have been making rapid progress in the evaluation work. The P.E.O. is represented on the Advisory Committee set up by some of the States and has also been rendering advice to the State Evaluation Units on Methodology aspects of specific studies.

### **Evaluation Advisory Board**

The Evaluation Advisory Board was re-constituted in December, 1966. The second meeting of the re-constituted Board was held on 5th January, 1967 to approve the evaluation reports finalised in 1966 and the programme of studies to be undertaken in 1967.

### **Documentation**

The second issue of the documentation bulletin was brought out in December, 1966. The bulletin gave brief summaries of the objectives, design and findings of a number of evaluation studies undertaken by the Central and State evaluation agencies and included for the first time some international papers relating to evaluation methodology.

### **Monthly Reports**

A monthly report on rural development programmes and activities in the States was initiated in July, 1966. Each month five or six States, one from each region are being covered to spot-light major developments in the States as reported by the Regional Evaluation Officers on the basis of discussions with States officials, field observations by the Project Evaluation Officers etc. These reports are being circulated to the Planning Commission, Central Ministries and State Evaluation Organisations.

### **Computer Centre**

The electric computer centre set up in 1965 has now started functioning with the full complement of trained personnel. One tabulator, one computer and four key-punching machines have since been added to it. The centre completed the key-punching and verification as well as the tabulation of data for a number of surveys conducted by the P.E.O. The Divisions of the Planning Commission also utilised the computer facilities for analysing various econometrics and statistical problems connected with planning.

Besides P.E.O. and the Planning Commission, the users included CWPC, CSIR, National Institute of Community Development, Ministry of Finance, Irrigation and Planning Circle of Government of U.P., Department of Psychological Foundation, NCAER, Oil India Ltd. and others.

## COMMITTEE ON PLAN PROJECTS

### *Management and Administration Division*

#### **Management Group**

During the year under review, the Management Group, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, completed the study of the Visakhapatnam Port Management. The draft report on Port Management has been sent to major Indian ports and other concerned bodies for comments. This report presents a management model which could be utilized with benefit for controlling operations of any ocean port. The recommendations have a general bearing on raising operational efficiency and reducing costs. The reports on the studies of the Shipping Corporation of India and the Delhi Transport Undertaking were revised after discussions with the concerned authorities. A report on Optimum Fleet Composition of the Indian Airlines Corporation for running the Trunk routes in the Fourth Plan was also prepared. It has recently been decided that it would be desirable to study the operations of a few road transport undertakings in the public sector with a view to seeing how these operations could be improved and surpluses for development generated. It has been proposed to take up initially for study road transport undertakings in Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The work on Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation has already started and draft outline of the proposed study has been drawn up. As a part of its efforts on wider application of network planning techniques, the Group has embarked upon an intensive planning and scheduling programme in three major areas of national importance—Steel, Fertilizers and Iron Ore Exports. The objective of the Fertilizer industry study is to design an approach for achieving the latest targets of fertilizer production set for the Fourth Plan period and to identify the key actions required to be completed to ensure achievement of targets and the role of agencies responsible therefor. Similarly, the object of the Iron Ore study is to develop an integrated plan with a view to achieving the export targets. With regard to steel the Group has been closely associated with the planning and scheduling of the Bokaro Steel Plant.

The Management Group has also been devoting a great deal of attention to the important area of management training and appreciation. It has been conducting seminars, short term courses etc. on various topics in the field of Management. In May, 1966, the Group collaborated with All India Management Association in organizing a 3-day Conference on 'Management in the Fourth Plan' which was attended by over hundred delegates representing Ministries as well as various sectors of economy.

The Group is presently engaged in preparation of a Volume containing the proceedings of the Conference and a summary of the papers presented there. In cooperation with UN Centre for Industrial Development (now UN Industrial Development Organisation) the Group organised a 3-week Training Workshop on Project Formulation and Evaluation from December 26, 1966 to January 14, 1967. There were about 60 participants drawn from Ministries, State Governments, Public Undertakings and Institutions as well as development banks. The Training Workshop was followed by a one-week Orientation Seminar for Policy-makers and about 60 participants from the above organisations took part in the Seminar. The principal focus of the Training Workshop has been on devising techniques of evaluating projects from the standpoint of national economic profitability.

In addition to the above programmes, the Group organised three Seminar-cum-Courses on 'Use of Modern System of Management' and four Seminars on 'Project Planning and Control'.

The Management Group was also associated with the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission and has contributed a number of papers which have been accepted by the Study Team on Public Sector Undertakings for inclusion in its report to the Commission.

With a view to associating individuals from some leading institutions and research workers in this field as well as leading executives with the work of the Management Group, a Panel on Management Studies has been set up. The first meeting of the Panel took place on May 26, 1966 where the past work of the Group was reviewed.

The studies in the field of Development Administration cover a wide range of subjects and are designed to bring about better implementation and control of Plan programmes and schemes. The progress of studies made so far and in particular during 1966-67 is briefly indicated in the following paragraphs.

### **Planning and Administration of Area Development Programme**

To study the problems of intensive area development, a Team of officers set up for the purpose has undertaken field studies in a few areas, in the districts of Varanasi (U.P.) and Mahboobnagar (Andhra Pradesh). The Team is also in close touch with the progress of work in the Wardha District in Maharashtra. In addition to preparing several detailed studies of the various aspects of the working of agricultural development programme in Varanasi and Mahboobnagar, the Team has brought out a report on 'The Administration of the Seed Saturation Programme' in U.P. and a research memorandum on the 'Formulation of Area Development Plan'. Two more studies on related subjects viz. 'Role and Function of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Planning and Development' and 'House sites for weaker sections in Rural Areas' have also been published.

## **Progress Reporting**

Various studies have been made in the systems of progress reporting both at the Centre and States. In addition to the studies relating to the system of progress reporting in the field of National Highways, Telephones and Suratgarh Farm, two more studies relating to the system of progress reporting in Road development, and the system of progress reporting in the Department of Agriculture in selected States, have also been completed. Recently, in connection with the requirements of the Study Team on the Role of Audit and Reforms in Accounts set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission, a study of the system of progress reporting in the Department of Agriculture in three States was made by the Unit and a report submitted to the Administrative Reforms Commission.

## **Materials planning in relation to Development Programmes**

The need for an operational analysis of various requirements inputs, phasing etc. prior to the commencement of a new programme, is now recognised. In pursuance of this, a study of the operational aspects of the National Sanitation and Water Supply (Urban) programme was made and a report published. The follow up-action arising out of the report is being reviewed.

## **Studies in Financial Administration**

(i) *Performance Budgeting*.—The Unit has been engaged in making a series of studies to develop a system of performance budgeting suitable to the conditions of administration and accounts prevalent in India. The Unit had prepared earlier a detailed memorandum relating to the various aspects of performance budgeting and also brought out three field studies relating to Suratgarh farm, Telephones and National Highways programme. During the year under review, case studies in respect of Directorate of Extension, Delhi Milk Supply Scheme and the Exploratory Tubewells Organization of the Department of Agriculture and the Directorate General of Employment and Training of the Ministry of Labour and Employment were completed and published.

(ii) *Studies in Financial Administration*.—The Unit has also made studies relating to the various aspects of financial administration. So far detailed studies relating to 'Expenditure Control and Reporting' and 'Some Accounting Aspects of Plan-Budget Integration' were published. During the year under review, a detailed monograph on 'Budgetary and Accounting Classification of Government Transactions—Need for a Rational Approach' was published. In addition, preliminary analysis of 'Delegation of Financial Powers in the States' has also been completed.

The Unit is also actively associated with the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission and has done several studies on matters of interest to the Commission. Out of the existing strength of five officers of the Division, three have been coopted as members of the Working Group on performance budgeting set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission and another has been working, in addition to his duties in COPP, as a Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Commission. Some of the working papers prepared by the members of the Unit are given below:

1. Modernizing Government Budget System—June, 1966.
2. Budgetary and Accounting Classification of Government Transactions—need for a rational approach—October, 1966.
3. Some aspects of accounting changes—November, 1966.
4. Report on the management and the system of progress reporting in agriculture in two States —January, 1967.
5. Utilization of Foreign Aid—An Analysis of the Administrative process—January, 1967.
6. Case Studies in performance Budgeting—February, 1967.
  1. Department of Agriculture.
  2. Department of Labour and Employment.
7. Analytical Study of the Financial and Administrative Delegations at various levels in the State Governments—February, 1967.
8. Proposals for Government Budgetary Reform—February, 1967.
9. Draft report of the Working Group on performance Budgeting—March, 1967.

### **Agriculture Team**

The Agriculture Team completed its studies on Improved Agricultural Implements. During the year under review, the team completed its reports on the studies in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The reports for Bihar, Assam and Himachal Pradesh have also been finalised in the light of comments of State authorities, etc. The Team also prepared All India report on Improved Agricultural Implements.

### **Irrigation Team**

The Irrigation Team also completed its work during the year under review. The Team prepared an Interim Report containing preliminary thinking on some aspects of the study of Irrigation Codes and Acts which was assigned to it at the instance of the Agricultural Production

Board. Further work on this study has been taken over by the Department of Agriculture. Besides, the Team finalised reports on the study of Minor Irrigation works in Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the light of comments received from the State Governments, etc. It also completed the All India Review of Minor Irrigation Works based on State-wise field studies in the various States undertaken by the Team from time to time. This review outlines in general terms the broad features of existing state of small irrigation works—more particularly State managed works—in their various aspects.

### **Metropolitan Transport Team**

The Study Team on Metropolitan Transport was set up in September, 1965 to assess the adequacy and limitation/deficiency of existing transport facilities in relation to present needs in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi and also determine the long term requirements of passenger and goods transport in these metropolitan cities. At the instance of the Study Team, each of the concerned State Governments have set up their own study groups consisting of high level experts in order to facilitate the work of the Team.

The progress made by the Study Team during the year under review is indicated below:

The Study Team has initiated the following Studies in Calcutta:

- (i) *Traffic Demand Survey*:—in order to have an idea of the destination of commuters getting down at Howrah and Sealdah Stations and the mode of transport used by them for reaching their places of work in the city area.
- (ii) *Preliminary Engineering Feasibility Study*:—for extension of suburban lines relating to two sections—(a) Dum Dum to Princes Ghat (b) Salt Lake Area.
- (iii) *Engineering Feasibility Study for Rapid Transit System*:—A special cell is being set up shortly.

The Study Team has already finalised certain road development schemes for the Metropolitan cities to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

### **Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes**

The Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes was set up in September, 1966 to assist the State Governments in drawing up a co-ordinated and phased development programme in the light of suggestions made in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Study Team would appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially



during the Third Five Year Plan, make specific recommendations regarding the programmes during the Fourth Five Year Plan and suggest measures for strengthening the administrative machinery, building up the economy of tribal areas and harnessing the tribal institutions and leaderships and other voluntary agencies to the developmental tasks. The Study Team has started visiting the States for an on-the-spot study and appraisal. The Team toured selected areas in Raigarh and Sarguja districts of Madhya Pradesh and held discussions with the tribal people, field workers, tribal development block officers and district level officers followed by an exchange of views with the Secretaries and Heads of Departments at Bhopal. The Study Team visited Nagaland towards the end of March, 1967.

